

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Extracts from the Report of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North-America.

[Concluded from page 45]

Books.

The society, the last year, voted \$200 for the purchase of books, including the expense of an Edition of Wilson's "Essays towards an Instruction for the Indians;" the expediency of reprinting which was referred to the select committee. A large edition of that valuable work was procured to be printed by the committee, and the remainder of the appropriation was applied to the purchase of Sermons for Children, Friendly Visit to the house of Mourning, Watts' Series of Catechisms, Flavel's Token for Mourners, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, and Webster's Spelling books.

To these were added Bibles and Testaments, presented by the Massachusetts Bible Society. At the last annual meeting, the society voted an appropriation of \$200 for books. The committee purchased 500 additional copies of Wilson's Essays, which, with 1000 copies the last year, took up the whole of the edition. The remainder was applied to the purchase of Friendly Visit, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Watts' Series of Catechisms, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Sermons for Children, Spelling-books and Tracts.

To these were added Bibles and Testaments, from the Massachusetts Bible Society. The number of books and tracts, distributed the last year, was 664; the number since May last, 440; total, since May 1815, 1104.

The books have been chiefly distributed in the District of Maine, where they were solicited, and where they have been gratefully received. Among other testimonies of such a reception, is the following from Rev. Mr. Packard of Wiscasset: "The friends of Zion in this quarter must join me in grateful acknowledgments to you and the society, whose bounties you spread, for the share of attention bestowed on us. The books sent are needful among us, and I shall take pains to give them useful circulation. I am pleased with Wilson, both as to matter and manner. The form of dialogue is attractive. According to your suggestion, it must, I think, be valued as an elementary work." Mr. Packard expresses a wish, "that missionaries might be furnished with Mavor's Scripture Catechism, or something of that description, that they might not only call the attention of parents and others to God's written and preached Word, but set up the practice of catechizing children in families and schools within the compass of their missionary labors. . . It is very desirable that missionaries should be able to call the attention of children and youth to the first principles of piety and morality.

The committee have thus endeavored to give the society a full view of the transactions of the two last years. From this view, it is believed, they will derive satisfaction from the past, and encouragement for the future. If, in some instances, less has been done than was expected; in others, expectation has been exceeded by performance. It were unnecessary to remind the society, either of the vast importance, or of the extreme difficulty, of obtaining persons every way qualified for the missionary service. It is apprehended however, that, generally, those employed by the society have, by their talents, activity, zeal, and prudence, in some instances; by their pious and exemplary conduct in others; and in some instances at least, by an union of all these accomplishments, been instrumental to the prevention or suppression of vice and immorality, and to the promotion of the present virtue and piety and final salvation of men. In retrospect, it is grateful to find the moral and religious characters of our missionaries very rarely impeached, or suspected; it were devoutly to be wished, that no such instance of impeachment or suspicion may ever be found.

The principal region of the society's labors among our own people is so distant, and, after all the care taken to obtain information, our knowledge of the state of the inhabitants is so imperfect, the committee recommend to the serious consideration of the society, whether the appointment of some person, duly qualified, to a mission not exceeding four months, in the District of Maine—for the special purpose of ascertaining with all practicable precision, the actual and relative situation and circumstances of the people, and any improvement which may be made in respect to the method of conducting missions, or the places of locating our missionaries—be not expedient. In view, also, of the circumstances and events, which appear at this time to be favorable to the introduction of the Gospel among the Indians to the south and west of New-England, and of the insufficiency of the Alford Fund to so extensive a design, the committee further recommend to the consideration of the society, whether it be not expedient to devise some means for the increase of the fund, exclusively designed for the benefit of the Indians.

The society is now commencing the thirtieth year of its labors. If, in review, we can perceive the blessing of God ac-

companying our endeavors; if we are persuaded, that the benevolent and pious design of the founders and patrons of the society has been, in some good degree, effected; if we can entertain no reasonable doubt that, through our instrumentality, some at least, of the native inhabitants of our country have been rescued from heathenism, brought to the knowledge of the true God and of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of sinners, and made wise unto salvation, and that many of our own people, in new and destitute settlements, have been preserved from Pagan ignorance, and made heirs of glory and immortality, by the Word of life, imparted to them by our means; let us not be weary in well doing, but persevere in the laborious yet benevolent service, with increasing activity and zeal. Would we promote the best interests of our country? Would we, especially, save souls from death? Let us, so long as the pulse of life shall beat within us, do what in us lies towards diffusing the light and promoting the influence of the Gospel of Christ; and may God Almighty send us prosperity! By Order of the Select Committee,

A. HOLMES, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS, 1816.

U. S. Six Per Cent. Stock, Per face of Certificate—real value 1st April 1816.	1315 50
Union Bank Stock, nominal value	6300 00
Mass. State Note, nominal value	640 00
Bonds and Mortgages	1200 00
Treasury Notes } Cost	964 50
\$1020 }	
Seven Per Cent. Stock, nom. value,	10230 00
Massachusetts Bank Stock	2380 00
	\$33150 00

Cash on hand \$136 81
Of the above capital \$8886 42 is considered as the donation of Hon. John Alford, Esq. and the income thereof appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the Indians.

\$300 was presented to the Society in June, by His Honor William Phillips, Esq. to be expended during the current year.

NEW SETTLEMENTS.

Extracts from an Address to the Emigrants from Connecticut, and from New-England generally, in the new Settlements in the United States.

[Written by the late President Dwight.]

We begin with the Sabbath. This is the corner stone, the main pillar of virtue and piety and happiness in a community. Abolish the Sabbath, and how long, think you, would either religion or morals survive? How soon would the Gospel be banished from the places where it is now enjoyed! How fearlessly would the wicked walk on every side! How soon would the most sacred bonds of society be broken! Whoever, then, wantonly violates the Sabbath, or seeks to weaken its hold upon the public mind, is guilty of throwing a lighted torch into the temples of Jehovah, and of making war upon the best interests of mankind. Even the form of Christianity never has been preserved, and never can be, without the Sabbath. Those who renounce its obligations, and despise its ordinances, will soon become heathens of the basest sort. Need we, Christian brethren, exhort and beseech you to reverence God's holy day? Do you regard his authority? Are you the servants of Christ? Do you love your country? Do you love your children? Do you love yourselves? Then remember the Sabbath day, keep it holy. We pray you to consider, that every time you violate the sacred rest, you lend the weight of your example, not to destroy religion only, but to overturn the temple of freedom. Every effort to break down the Sabbath is an unhallowed attempt to carry away the ark of God itself. Every wanton violation of it is a rude assault upon the foundations of public security and happiness. With what exemplary severity were Sabbath-breakers punished by the law of Moses! What fearful judgements were denounced against Israel, for their impious violations of this sacred institution! What blessings were promised to conscientious obedience! How frequent, in our own times, and how awful, are the judgements of God upon Sabbath-breakers! Brethren, your ears have heard, perhaps your eyes have seen.

Closely connected with the religious observance of the Sabbath, is the establishment and support of public worship. Is it your high privilege to go, and to take your children along with you, every Lord's day, to the sanctuary! Have you a faithful and beloved Pastor, to break to you the bread of life; to take your little ones by the hand and lead them on to heaven; to pray by the side of your sick beds; to mingle their tears with their counsels when your choicest earthly comforts are laid in the grave; to comfort your widows, and to wipe away the tears of your fatherless? Have you such a Pastor, bless God for sending him to you, and for inclining your hearts to receive him. Pray for him. "Strengthen his hands." "Esteem him very highly, in love, for his work sake." While he "sows to you spiritual things, let him reap your carnal things," so that he may "give himself wholly to his work."

Wherever you now stately enjoy the preaching of the word, and the administration of sealing ordinances, firmly resolve, that by God's help, you will never part with them. There is nothing which you cannot better afford to spare. A general conflagration of your dwellings would not be half so calamitous, even in

a temporal point of view, as the loss of the Gospel. It is the safest and the best guardian of your civil rights; the soul of your moral and literary institutions; your daily defence against fraud and violence; your nightly protector from robbers and incendiaries. If the Gospel never punishes, it often reclaims. If it does not drag thieves and murderers to justice, it prevents men from becoming thieves and murderers. It does not aim, merely to throw a dam across the deep and strong current of human depravity; but to dry up its sources;—and this it actually accomplishes, in exact proportion to its influence upon the hearts and actions of men.

Look at a well regulated community, where temperance and peace and truth and justice and industry and charity prevail, and you may there see, what, and how rich, are the temporal blessings of the Gospel. Then figure to yourselves, exactly the reverse of all this, in another community, where the Gospel is neither preached nor regarded, and you have before you a contract, which speak more than volumes on this subject. If, therefore, there were no other world but this; if the only question were, how shall we enjoy most happiness during the present short life, the Gospel would be held above all price, by every sober and benevolent mind. Who then can estimate its value, in the light of eternity!

In weak and scattered settlements, where you have no stated preaching at present, we earnestly exhort you to form churches without delay, however small at first, and preserving to maintain public worship on the Sabbath. This is the way, as many of you can testify, to keep up Christian intercourse and communion; and to increase brotherly love. In this way you will most effectually guard against the inroads of error and vice. This is the way to keep alive a remembrance of the Sabbath; to warm and strengthen the hearts of God's people; to restrain the thoughtless and the young; and to exert a powerful influence upon the community at large. By all means, therefore, unite, form churches and societies, as early as possible. Meet for prayer and other religious exercises every Sabbath. Let no vain excuses hinder. Let the best gifts that you can command be cheerfully exercised with a humble dependence upon divine teaching. Be punctual; be sincere; hold on and hold out, and God will assuredly bless you.

But let us not here be misunderstood. Preaching is an ordinance of God. Beware that you do not undervalue it. Beware of indulging the thought, that you can do without ministers. Though God may bless you in your efforts to supply their place, by maintaining public worship in the best way you can, so long as you are unable to support the Gospel, you cannot expect a blessing, if after you become able, you refuse to receive and maintain the ambassadors of Christ.—We are glad to hear, that instead of waiting for additional strength, two, or more of your public societies have, in many cases, already united in the temporary support of one minister, with the avowed intention of maintaining, each its own minister, as soon as practicable.—This expedient, we earnestly hope, will be adopted by weak societies, in all your settlements; for surely, it is better to enjoy Gospel privileges one half, or even one third part of the time, than not to enjoy them at all.

While we make these observations, we are persuaded, brethren, that societies are extremely apt to undervalue their own ability. They seldom know how much they can do, till they have made the trial. This is a topic, on which we might greatly, and we should hope profitably, enlarge, would our limits permit. But what we have to say, at present, must be comprised in a few sentences.—Too many appear to think and reason on this subject, just as they would, about the maintenance of a very expensive town pauper:—as if all, or nearly all, that is advanced for the support of religion, were a dead loss to the community—as if every dollar thus expended must, of course, make the people just so much the poorer. No opinion can be more erroneous than this. The Gospel has a thousand rich blessings to bestow, on those who receive it, but it never takes any thing away. The liberal support of divine institutions has made hundreds of parishes wealthy. It never made one poor. It is an undoubted fact, that God, ordinarily, much more than repays, (even in temporal blessings,) all that is expended for the promotion of true religion. "He that watereth, shall be watered himself." The observation has frequently been made, and cannot be too often repeated, that the people who are too poor to support the Gospel, are much too poor to live without it. As we have already remarked, where it is steadily and faithfully preached, it promotes industry, and operates as a powerful check upon discord, intemperance and other desolating vices, which, but for religious and moral restraints, would sweep away every thing valuable before them.

Therefore, although you may in some places be few and feeble, we entreat you not hastily to conclude that you are unable to support the Gospel. Make trial of your ability. Do what you can. Discontinue the use of ardent spirits, if you have not already. Let the youth sacrifice their amusements. Make some lit-

tle retrenchments, in the expenses of your tables, furniture and apparel. Redeem time for two or three hours extra labor, each week. Then bring all these savings into one sum, and see if you have not enough, and more than enough, to support the Gospel. Surely no town, or parish, where this would be the result can plead inability.

Nor do we stop here. We dare not leave you to infer, brethren, that if you cannot raise a sufficient sum by the means just specified, you may sit down contented without the Gospel. Certainly if need be, duty and interest both urge you, to make much greater exertions and sacrifices, to bring its blessings within your reach. What is time to eternity? What are houses and lands and goods, compared with spiritual blessings in heavenly places, in Christ Jesus? "What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" And how great is the danger, that both you and your children will lose your souls, if you voluntarily live without the Gospel!

We are aware, that at present, many of you may find it impossible to obtain duly qualified religious teachers; such is the alarming deficiency in our country. But we cannot doubt, that the Lord of the harvest will, in answer to the prayers of his people, raise up and send forth laborers into his harvest. He is now extensively pouring out his Spirit upon the youth of our land, inclining the hearts of multitudes to desire the work of the ministry, and providing the means of education for the indigent. Brethren, you can pray for ascension gifts: You can look around among yourselves, and wherever you find a pious and promising young man, whose desires are fixed upon the sacred office, you can assist and encourage him. We bless God, that he has already inclined so many of you to unite in charitable associations, for this important purpose. Go on, brethren, "for as much as ye know, that your labor shall not be in vain in the Lord." "Be not weary, in" this interesting course of "well doing, for in due season ye shall reap, if ye faint not."

(To be continued.)

SELECTIONS.

Benefit of Bible Associations.

In addition to what is given under this head in page 38 of the present volume of the Recorder, the following anecdotes are furnished by one of the London Auxiliary Bible Societies. "In the Reports which have been presented by the Association Committees, many most interesting views have been given of the beneficial consequences of their exertions. The wife has been seen subscribing from her slender earnings for the spiritual benefit of the husband; and the child, that the aged or dying parent might obtain the consolations of the Gospel. The profligate and the quarrelsome have been turned to sobriety, industry and peace. Your Bibles have been found giving comfort to the bed of sickness and sorrow. Prejudice and distrust have been removed, and a growing desire has been manifested among the Poor to possess the Scriptures. A few of the instances which exemplify these observations will be stated:

"A poor woman, the wife of a laborer, had received a Bible in advance, and had subscribed four shillings towards the payment of it. At this period her husband fell out of work; when, being unable to continue her subscription, she offered to return the book.—This instance of integrity did not fail of its reward. Before they possessed a Bible, the man and his wife had indulged the most irascible tempers, and lived in fact in a course of constant quarrels, which too often terminated in blows. By the blessing of God on the reading this book, their evil passions have been corrected, they have learned Christian forbearance, and now live in harmony and comfort.

"A Bible was given to a man of extremely dissolute character, in the hope that it might effect some salutary impression on him. The hope has not been disappointed. He has deeply felt and gratefully acknowledged the benefit he has already received. It has produced a habit of industry and economy, which has enabled him and his five children to contribute their weekly pence to the Association, and thus to prove the reality both of his reformation and of his gratitude.

"Many examples of filial piety have been brought forward which are particularly pleasing. A poor boy subscribed out of his little savings, 4s 6d. before he solicited a Bible. This having been given him, he continues his subscription, that his aged mother may also possess that invaluable treasure.

"A similar instance occurred of a servant girl, who had been enabled by the liberality of her master to obtain a Bible, which she made her constant companion and daily resource. Finding that her father eagerly desired to enjoy the same blessing, she sent her own Bible to him, and became a subscriber for another for herself.

"A poor apprentice subscribed for a Bible, which was advanced to him in the usual way. His father was at that time dangerously ill. On receiving the Bible, he took it home to read to his dying parent. He began with the 102d Psalm, which when the sick father heard he exclaimed, "What a gift have you received! read it, and study it. The first time it has been opened, it has poured consolation into the breast of a dying man." Great was the thankfulness of this poor man for this comfort thus afforded him in his last moments. His son continued to read to him frequently for the few days that he survived, and he died, calling, like the holy Stephen, on the name of Jesus."

Converted Sailor.

Mr. W. N. a young man of Newburyport, who went out with the missionaries in the Dryad, has become pious in consequence of their exertions, particularly those of Mr. Warren. He has written an interesting letter to his mother, who is now, it is believed, in heaven. It seems he was once in good circumstances, but dissipated. Providence frowned, and he became reduced, so that he was obliged to go before the mast. Trying it was to a youth of high feelings and of elevated prospects! His mother comforted him, and often said she had rather he would go before the mast in a mis-

sion ship than command in any other. He went, he says, "tired with sin, and not for his sins, but in rebellion against Power who had reduced him. His loved him with her prayers—she wept and answered. Mr. Warren often conversed with him; at first he was some, soon it became interesting, he could find no rest but in Jesus. His mother and sisters did not live the letters; but the intelligence doubtless reached their ears and occasioned a song of praise.

Revival at Newark.

Extracts from a Letter to the Recorder, dated Newark, N. J., March, 1817.

DEAR SIR,—I venture to furnish a statement of some of the most interesting and circumstances connected with the Revival of Religion in the congregation of the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Richards, now extending to other societies in the vicinity. It was a time of general and unusual revival when the arm of the Lord was revealed, the wise and the foolish were brought together. But He who made our great name looked down and saw at a time when human expectations were high, and when few could be found to deny the consolations of Zion, some tokens of grace to be discovered. About the middle of the last year, it was known that several men were under very serious impressions of some of these cases had been of a standing; but, except in one or two, the fact had been carefully concealed from their own bosoms. Nearly at the same usual spirit of prayer was felt by some with each other, and by some who were knowledge of any awakening among the prayer meeting, the first public and solemn of the Lord's special presence was needed among us. This meeting had been established for more than three years, and had often happened that not more than 30 persons attended; but on this occasion some secret impulse, perhaps, of the people, not less than 200 were present. On this occasion, the first of the last book of Samuel was read, in testimony of the audience directed to the on the plains of Mizpeh, and to the given them by Samuel. It was a melting time: professors of religion were weeping over their own backsliding, earnestly to implore the Divine mercy, and were excited to inquire what they were to do?

The Lord's day following was attended by some, as a season of ordinary interest in God's house. The man was awakened from his long sleep, and the secure sinner made aware while he contemplated the vastness of approaching eternity.

These impressions were incessantly extended; and, when the opened, such an anxious desire was part of the Lord's people to have for their sins, that the following day set apart in the congregation, as a day of humiliation and prayer. The day was spent in the church, in the afternoon, the congregation poured out their supplications, and favored season; many a heart was He, who never refuses to listen to the humble, lent a gracious ear to the petitions of his church. Not a few first religious impressions on that day at the same time, others found joy in believing.

From this period the work began, and is now become general in the city and extends more or less into all parts, particularly in the Baptist and Methodist societies, without witness of praise from the lips of some of our number of the awakened, and the smallest hesitation in pronouncing 300; more than one hundred of whom obtained a hope that they had passed death into life. Time only can do to the genuineness of this work; but at present it is amazing, and it appears work of great power, and of great sees are deep and pungent, and often by extraordinary light and power, those who are comforted, some have been filled with love in contemplating the character of Christ, and are enabled to commit their eternal interests to Him. This solemn work has been attended much feeling, at the same time, has been free from any lively agitation or disorder; more than in the ordinary experience in the momentous change from death into life. It has been more or less to all ages and conditions of the stoutest hearts and persons, have, like the stubborn and lofty forest, been compelled to yield to the and to bend to the mighty rushing winds of families are the joyful result of this power; but the greater number the morning of life, and some even 15 years of age.

We have no reason to think that the suspension of the Divine influence on the contrary, the blessed dew is still descending on the hearts of our people. It must rejoice the hearts of our people, that this gracious work is now in the town of Newark, which has been, is highly favored of the Holy Spirit, and blessed influences of power in the and made manifest with power in the adjacent parishes in New-Jersey.

Extract of a Letter to the Recorder, dated New-Jersey, March, 1817.

"The Revival at Newark, of which I doubtless heard, continues and increases. Several weeks ago it was stated, that 100 and 200 were awakened in the congregation, and a considerable number of the Lord's people were taken them, particularly in the neighboring towns, particularly in Orange and Orange."

In Plattsburg, (N. Y.) a new Church has recently been erected, which donations of a lot of land had been made. The first twenty ground floor sold for \$205 above the We are happy to learn that the congregation is prospering in its spiritual condition year 1816, 84 members were added, 40 at one time, in Dec. attention to religion is represented, and a great reformation is making taken place in Plattsburg and in

Rogers' Resol. one of Representatives following proposition by Dr. Rogers: we most solemnly God and a Providence of the Kingdom, beings—that it was, who walked the fiery furnace of gave us a name earth, the most fre that through the we have, recent bloody conflict, inestimable privilege; and that it must look for the Under the of the United States, the existence of this material, able duty to submit

By the Senate and of the Commonee, Senators in the are instructed, requested to use the preamble of the United States, viz. of God must Holy a people of the United, perfect union, tranquility, the blessings of a liberty, gratefully an independent nation, a beloved country, in and establish for the United States a copy of the four lines in the Congress to the executive, Union, with a before the Legislature was taken, on proposition, and decided majority.

From the National being extract of a of the people great plan now in them a distinct plan, understand the numerous of such a later informed look, for their establish

EXTRACT. on my last to you people of color was subject of being Washington, had sent to the mind people of color, and respectable among of the proposed on to sign petitions. sent to them called a meeting of churches in the your thousand to be no doubt, overran of Episcopalians, each appointed with their ministers might require after I left you, of them, endeavor purity of our de own views and they gave an their perfect con them and to the present mo was secretly mo was the same of being sep forming an en Of the eleven opinion in favor, as the situat the fairest prospe independent peop opportunity to or would general rization, when tion. Especial the minds of these ured state when been free from any lively agitation or disorder; more than in the ordinary experience in the momentous change from death into life. It has been more or less to all ages and conditions of the stoutest hearts and persons, have, like the stubborn and lofty forest, been compelled to yield to the and to bend to the mighty rushing winds of families are the joyful result of this power; but the greater number the morning of life, and some even 15 years of age.

Shakers. now before the ing that any man that State, who herself to any shall be taken to a and purpose property may as if such or she rendered of taking any wife or husband may file a bill on proof of the decree the divorce a person is not time of his or if there shall be have not become study of them: are taken them out of habeas and, and that the ankara, the Chro want to a propo one of the dwelli society of Shaker such children a This act discas been James Cha the application joined the soc the year 1811, of support, to

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON:

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1817.

Important Law.

In the List of Acts passed at the last session of Congress, (which is given in the last page of this paper,) the National Intelligencer observes that several titles were accidentally omitted, among which is the following, and probably the most important one passed during the session, entitled, "An Act concerning the navigation of the United States." This act embraces, with some modifications, a system that has been more than once specifically recommended by the late President to the attention of Congress, and is expected to have an important and beneficial effect on our commercial intercourse with foreign nations. The act referred to will appear in our next.

Dartmouth College and University.—The newly appointed officers of this Institution have taken possession of the College buildings, and commenced the usual college exercises. The Students are numbered as follows: Seniors 4, Juniors 1, Sophomores 2, and Freshmen 6.—The late officers of the college, have provided rooms in the vicinity of the college, where they also continue the usual exercises, which are attended by about 100 students. There are therefore two distinct seminaries, one of which, under the late act of the Legislature is called the University, the other under the original charter the College. The former is in possession of the funds, and the latter of the scholars which lately belonged to Dartmouth College. A subscription has been made in aid of the latter, which is said to exceed \$10,000.

Contributions for the Jews.

Extract of a letter from John E. Caldwell, Esq. Secretary of the Am. Society for evangelizing the Jews, to W. Thurston, Esq. of this town:—"The Board of Managers of the American Society for evangelizing the Jews, have directed me to acknowledge the receipt of two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and 15 cents," transmitted by you to their President, being the amount of a collection in Park-street Church in your city, in aid of the funds of this society; and to express their thanks for this pious free-will offering. A box was also received by Mr. Fry, containing a pair of bracelets, three gold rings, two pairs of ear-rings, and two brooches. The Board feel very grateful for the kind interest so generally manifested in behalf of the objects of this institution."

*Part of this sum was received after the collection; and part of the jewels were presented by a Lady of Charlestown to Mr. Fry for the purpose of aiding the funds of the Society.

The Secretary of the above Society has also acknowledged the receipt of \$105.30, taken up at a collection in Rev. John Codman's society in Dorchester, Ma. for the same object.

Deaf and Dumb.—The Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Hartford, Conn. have advertised that the course of instruction will commence on the 15th April next. Their Address to the public shall appear in our next.

Fire.—On Thursday morning, at about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the 3d story of the Crocker's Store of Messrs Woods & Loane, in Central street. By the active exertions of the citizens, the fire was extinguished after it had nearly consumed the combustible part of the upper story. The damage to the property in the store, is estimated at about a thousand dollars, the principal part of it having been saved. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by a spark that ascended by one flue, and fell through another among some straw in the upper story, where some cackery were had been unpacked.

On Saturday night week, another incendiary attempt was made at Portsmouth, to destroy the town. The flames were kindled in a Cooper's shop, back of St. John's Church, but providentially discovered in season to prevent their further spread. The Portsmouth Oracle says, "The seasonable discovery of this fire is attributed entirely to the sagacity of a little dog, owned by Mr. Neil, who it is believed was witness to the transaction. He kept the family awake till one o'clock by incessant barking, and on the rising of one of the family to quiet him, he led the person immediately to the fire."

On Thursday last, in the Supreme Judicial Court, came on for trial, the case of Joseph McCann, on an indictment as an accessory with Henry Phillips in the murder of Gaspard Denegri. The evidence on the part of the prosecution having been heard, the court were opinion that it was not necessary for the prisoner to make any defence, no concert having been proved between him and Phillips, who gave the fatal blow, and no proof having been given that the blows inflicted by the prisoner were severe enough to injure the deceased. The jury therefore immediately under the direction of the Court, gave a verdict of acquittal. Counsel for the prisoner, LEMUEL SHAW, and WILLIAM C. ATWELL, Esqs.—Daily Advertiser.

The question reserved; on the trial of *Brown*, for murder, in the Circuit Court of the United States, lately sitting in this town, has been lately decided by the Supreme Court.—The decision is, that the court has jurisdiction of the offence, of course sentence will be pronounced on the verdict of the jury.

Caution.—On Sunday evening, 16th inst. a black man called at a gentleman's house in Harrison street, New York, and with seeming agitation said he had just lost a child, and that he was unable to bury it for the want of a sheet to lay it out, and begged for charity they would give him one; calling himself David Williams. One was accordingly given, but the gentleman insisted on accompanying him to the street, when he came to Calhoun. He led the way, until he came to Calhoun, where he was collected a dozen other negroes, and one white man was among them. The gentleman now discovered he had been imposed on, as he had suspected; and having summoned a watchman to his assistance, he sent the fellow to the watch-house, and had him examined before the police, when it appeared, he belonged to Connecticut; on which he was severely reprimanded and threatened with the Penitentiary, if he did not immediately quit the state.

Sagacity of a Dog.—Yesterday, a small dog fell into the river at Coenties slip, and went down with the tide, yelling for assistance. A large water dog jumped into the river from a vessel, seized the one in distress by the ear, and brought him within the reach of several by-standers on the dock, who pulled him out of the water; and the other dog, refusing assistance, swam back to the vessel he had left.

[N. York Gaz.]

and kept them concealed from her, and insisted that his marriage engagements with her were dissolved by his joining the society, and that all intercourse with a person not a member, is sinful.

Daily Advertiser.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From Cadiz.

The Caroline, arrived at Savannah, sailed from Cadiz, Jan. 12,* and brings Despatches from our Minister at Madrid, relating, it is said to the Firebrand. Mr. Meade, our Consul, had not been released.

On the 6th of Jan. a fleet of 40 sail of Spanish transports, with about 2,500 soldiers on board, under convoy of 2 frigates, and 3 sloops of war, sailed for Vera Cruz, where they were to remain until the arrival of another fleet, which was to sail about the middle of Feb. first to stop at Havana, and afterwards to form a junction at Vera Cruz—from whence they would proceed for the Spanish Maine. The object of this expedition was not made known at Cadiz, but was generally believed to be destined against the Patriots.

The coast was very much infested with Carthaginian privateers—several vessels from Lima bound to Cadiz, laden with specie, had been captured by them. The Spanish Government had purchased a number of English frigates, fitted them out, and they were expected to sail shortly in quest of the Insurgents.

[* The Ontario sailed Jan. 31.]

From Europe.

A reduction of the allied army in France has been effected.—It now consists of 30,000 men, but 6000 of whom are British. The French government, unable to discharge the instalment which became due on her debt to England, has procured a loan from the latter of 300,000,000 francs, more than 12,000,000 sterling; one half to be paid in money, the remainder in provisions, clothing, &c. for the allied troops.

Condition of Ireland.

At the interesting public meeting at Harold's Cross, Dublin, on the 15th Jan. to take into consideration the present dreadful state of the country, and the best mode of relief—Mr. Norris, jr. in seconding the resolution, made the following melancholy statement, from the most authentic sources. "As for Ireland, he thought the condition of it truly deplorable. Some people estimated the population of its capital at 200,000 souls.—It has lately been stated in documents prepared by persons who have been employed to inquire into the condition of the poor, that there are no less than 74,000 of these absolute beggars, and living upon the bounty of the charitable. (Hear, Hear.) If the eye is directed to other quarters of the kingdom, a similar, and perhaps worse condition of things will be seen. Nor is distress confined to those who are called the lower order. There is nothing now so common in our streets, as persons begging, whom the highest among us, would not, at one time, have been ashamed to recognize as acquaintances and friends."

Vienna, Dec. 18.—Alarming accounts are received from various parts of the Austrian monarchy respecting the daily increasing dearth of provisions. In some parts of Tyrol, the Salzburg mountains, Upper Carinthia, and the greatest part of Illyria, there is such a scarcity that the people have recourse to bread made of bran and powdered bark of trees. In the environs of Agram, the country people fanned the woods in order that they may catch the rats in them, which are smoked, and considered a delicacy. The accounts from Bohemia are also far from consolatory, and it is feared that the mountainous parts may be distressed by famine in the spring, which would have the most fatal consequences for the numerous manufactories in those parts.

A Swiss paper gives the following picture of the village of Schwand in Glarus: "Three or four families, with many children, live crowded together in one room in dirty rags; some half naked, others wholly naked. Tables, stools, bedsteads, bed-clothes, have long since disappeared. Roots, herbs, and even dog carcasses are their food. The dying cannot even obtain a drop of skimmed milk. All of them sleep summer and winter on the hard ground in their rags; those who are privileged by age or sickness, on the stove. Most have the appearance of skeletons dug out of their graves, and the sucking comes like a corpse from the mother's bosom."

From the Mediterranean.

Newport, March 19.—We have frequently noticed honorable mention being made, at different times, in various parts of the Union, of the spirited exertions of our navy officers, in affording aid to vessels in distress; and in the instance of the ship *Gentoo*, (which got on shore in this harbor,) we record with pleasure, the characteristic alertness of the officers and men of the U. S. ship *Java*, under the command of Com. Perry, for their timely assistance. Much praise is due to Sailing-Master Mull, in particular, and also to Capt. Cabonne, of the revenue-cutter, his officers and men.

[The *Java* sent 100 men on board, who took down her yards, topmasts, &c. and discharged about 150 tons of her cargo into small craft.]

We have seen a letter from an officer of our squadron, dated the 13th of January, (per the Ontario,) stating, "that a marine of the frigate *United States* had been sentenced to death for killing a man, and will be executed at the forward-arm of said ship."—[N. York Gazette.]

Loss of the Chippewa.—The Intelligencer of the 13th inst. contains the official letter of Capt. Read, detailing the circumstances of the loss of this vessel; in which it clearly appears, that the accident is to be attributed to the imperfection of our best charts. To this letter is subjoined his honourable acquittal, by a Court of Inquiry.

The heirs of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, lost in the *Epervier*, are granted the pay of such Officers, &c. up to July 14, 1815, and six months extra pay.

American Prisoners.—The Norfolk Herald contains a letter, signed by 14 Americans, confined in the jail of St. Jago-de-Cuba, as prisoners of war. They complain of the cruelty of the Spanish government, and beg the interference of the President, to release them. Among the number, are John H. Buckley, of Nantucket; Thomas Reed, Benjamin Brown, George Wilson, and John Dunken, New-York; John Davis, New-Port; James Morris, Boston.

Royal Academy of Arts.—At the forty-ninth Anniversary of the Institution of the Royal Academy of Arts, held lately in London, BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. was unanimously re-chosen President.

Rogers' Resolutions.

House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. The following proposition was moved by Dr. Rogers:—We most solemnly believe in the existence of a God and a Providence, who created the kingdoms of empires, and the human race, and who walk with our fathers in the fiery furnace of the revolution; and we are as a name among the nations, the most free, independent, and the most benighted of the earth; that through the benignity of the Almighty, we have been protected, and we have enjoyed the enjoyment of religious liberty, and that it is to the same Almighty, we must look for the preservation of these rights, and we are as a name among the nations, the most free, independent, and the most benighted of the earth; that through the benignity of the Almighty, we have been protected, and we have enjoyed the enjoyment of religious liberty, and that it is to the same Almighty, we must look for the preservation of these rights, and we are as a name among the nations, the most free, independent, and the most benighted of the earth; that through the benignity of the Almighty, we have been protected, and we have enjoyed the enjoyment of religious liberty, and that it is to the same Almighty, we must look for the preservation of these rights, and we are as a name among the nations, the most free, independent, and the most benighted of the earth; 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